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New York, Monday, July 4, 1853.

Yesterday being the Sabbath, we, as usual, received but few items of news by telegraph. The extra ordinary barrenness of our telegraphic column today, however, is a very fortunate circumstance, for the reason that it gives us room for much very interesting and useful reading which we would not otherwise have had the satisfaction of publishing. The recess taken by the Legislature has tended greatly to relieve our columns of the monotony which the daily publication of the proceedings of the wiseacres at Albany tends to produce. The generality of readers are becoming somewhat tired of politics, and they are particularly weary of poring over the partizan disputes which have characterized the transactions of our legislators since they first assembled, in January last. Even the most inveterate politicians, as we'l as everybody else, like variety, and in this numbe. our paper we have endeavored to satisfy the wants of all.

The steamship Empire City, which arrived from Havana last night, brought some rather interesting information relative to the arrest of Count Carlisle, on a charge of conspiracy, the design of which appears to have been the overthrow of the present government of Jama'ca by the black population. A vessel had been seized, baded with munitions of war, alleged to have been furnished by the Count and others. Should the charges prove well founded, the movement for another negro empire in the West Indies will be very apt to astonish Old England, and bring her to her senses with regard to the manœuvres of the disciples of Uncle Tom.

We elsewhere publish some important official documents relative to the question of jurisdiction over United States vessels in British ports, being the correspondence between Lords Malmesbury and Palmerston, the American Minister and others, concerning the attempted arrest of the chief mate of the steamship Hermann, by English policemen, while the vessel was lying in the roads of Southampton, in November last. We have commented upon this subject at considerable length in another article.

Hen. Pierre Soulé, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, arrived in the Empire City last night. He is en route for Madrid.

The curious movements of the people throughout the entire country on national gala days afford a fund of amusing contemplation. The general order of things on such occasions is invariably reversed. Citizens, who can always flee to the country to avoid the noise and confusion, while the rural inhabitants of all ages and sexes make it a point to visit the city and enjoy the festivities. The metropolis is at present completely overrun by strange pedestrians-familiar faces are not to be met. The parks, the theatres, and other places of amusement, the hotels and saloons, will all be crammed to-day and to-pight. with thousands upon thousands who were never here before, while the majority of our population who have been compelled to stay in the city will quietly remain at home, and perhaps enjoy portions of the displays of fireworks from the roofs of their houses. This extraordinary change in location is not only the case in this but in every other large city, in ilhistration of which fact we observe that the Albany train which reached Boston on Saturday evening was composed of thirty cars filled with passengers.

Eighteen thousand pounds of fresh salmon are said

to have reached Boston last Saturday from St. John. During the week ending last Saturday four hundred and five deaths occurred in this city, being one hundred and fifty-six less than in the preceding week. This gratifying decrease in the mortality is mainly owing to the purification of the atmosphere by tre quent thunder storms, thereby almost entirely preventing deaths from heat. There were only six fatal cases of sun stroke, and six of congestion of the brain, while the week before there were twenty of the former, and twenty-one of the latter. Of cholera infantum there were forty-five; convulsions, thirty nine; consumption, thirty-four; various inflammations forty-four: dronsical diseases, thirty-seven; diarrhoea, twenty-three; dysentery, fourteen; marasmus, sixteen; and apoplexy, ten. The deaths among children under one year of age numbered one hundred and sixty, whereas during the week previous they reached two hundred and fifty. While contrasting the pre sent with the subsequent report of the City Inspector, and returning thanks to the great Giver for the comparatively cool and wholesome weather which we have of late been the grateful recipients, let us not forget that our countrymen in many parts of the South and West are severely suffering from drought. May the refreshing showers not only b continued to us but extended to them also.

As an appropriate subject for the auniversity of the nation's birth, we lay before our readers to-day an interesting account of the vessels which have been isomehed in New York during the past six months of 1853, and also of those remaining unfinished in the various yards. It gives an excellent idea of the great progress we have made in that important branch of industry, and is well worthy the perusal of all interested in the advancement of American com-

In addition to much other matter, to which we have no room to particularly refer, to-day's paper contains two very interesting reports from our new England Commissioner; Letters from Boston and various Summer Retreats; Communications relative to the Rosso-Turkish Cuestion, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad: Details of the Proceedings of the Vermont Democratic Convention; a great amount of Commercial, Local and Miscellaneous News, &c.

MISSISSIFFI POLITICS-STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM .- It appears that, to all intents and purposes, the late whig party in Mississippi is dead and gone, and the men who composed it are now co-operating with certain independent democrats in the service of Governor Foote who is again a candidate for the United States Senate. The Marshall Guard, a paper of the

rural districts of Mississippi, says that -Governor Foote, as a candidate for the United States Senate, is goining strength in all parts of the State; that all the whigs, except the secession portion of them, are for him; that the masses of the State rights party, not the leaders, are flooking to him; that the Union democrats "almost worship him;" and that Marshall will elect a full delegation. him; and that Marshall will elect a full delegation to the Legislature instructed to vote for him. The ladies have sent him "two elegantly served up dishes of strawberries and Antwerp raspberries, with a pitcher of thick, fresh cream."

Politics, the compromise measures, the Union, the ladies-God bless them!-the ladies, and strawberries and Antwerp raspberries, and pitchers of thick, fresh cream. If Governor Foote can't succeed upon that platform he had better repudiate Mississippi as a hopeless case and proceed at once in search of the gold mines of Texas. But with such auxiliaries as those recited we don't think he can fail. Let the ladies keep up the supply of strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, and pitchers of thick, fresh cream, and all must go well. Let the Senate prepare for another speech or two from General Foote. .The Union must and shall be preserved."

The Fourth of July.

The absence of historical interest in America, save and except that which attaches to those fields on which the battles for her independence were fought and won, furnishes matter for regret, rather than tor indifference, and with her developement as a great nation, and with her satisfaction at seeing herself show the most convincing and unmistakable proof of the impotency of despotic powers against her success, there should ever be interwoven and consecrated the most vivid and grateful recollection of every circumstance antecedent to her grandeur

and of every being contributing to her renown. The purity and simplicity of republican customs, and that equality which is the paramount boast of our citizens, do not in this country permit of the lavishing recompense, other than temporary in its nature, irrespective always of that celebrity for great and good actions which is, and always will be imperishable; yet, because America has a natural and firmly founded dislike to those aristocratic rewards freely given in Europe, where honors are hereditary, and where greatness of ancestors is shown in titles, accruing by birth to men who have no other claim to be considered superior to their fellow-beings-because America has these socalled prejudices there exists no good reason for her forgetting the duty she owes to all who have gone before and to all who may come after, by obstinately refusing or wilfully neglecting to preserve the last earthly records of those who, by their deeds and lives, gained immortal names for themselves, and ever verdant laurels for their country's glory.

In the history of nations and of national regrets there is no event that speaks more thrillingly to the soul than that recounted by Lamartine in his "History of the Girondins," where a populace, in its violence and uncontrollable fury, despoiled at St. Denis the tombs of France's kings, scattering their monuments and ashes to the winds, which all the while moaned and sighed mournfully over the desecration of the memory of the dead. Yet even here there existed the consolation that a desire had once been evinced to preserve such relics. and that although the efforts of virtuous nationality were defeated by a mob's rapine and ruin, there still remained the conviction that the loyal wishers for a country's good had once carried out their intention of doing honor to all whose names, (whether celebrated by good or evil repute), it was impossible to separate from the history of their country.

Free from the convulsions of popular disturbance, and in the enjoyment of unbounded tranquillity and prosperity, which her natural position, successful enterprise, sound and just laws have ever given, this mighty republic may read a valuable lesson from the events narrated by the French historian; and with the conviction, reasonable and inevitable, that national feeling suffers and weakens by the endurance of national losses, she may, and undoubtedly will, endeavor to strengthen and support the feelings of concord and pride which bind her people together, and which give the promise of making them the most powerful

The day has again arrived when the name of Washington hangs upon every lip, and when the vastness of his fame, the amount of his self-denial, and the soundness of his patriotism. fall with redoubled force upon the recollections of every one; and although in this country no flush of shame is seen or felt that the mausoleum of the illustrious dead has been invaded, or that any chance exists of the sanctity of their remains being disturbed, the fact is, nevertheless, prevalent and true, that more merited honor might have been shown to their ashes, and more consideration given, not only to the remnants of their vitality, but to the conservation, as national property, of what they most valued on

In connection with these remarks, who can read without emotion a paragraph published by a cotemporary on the 30th ultimo, by which it may be inferred that the citizens of the United States are accustomed to the rumor of the sale of Mount Vernon to a joint stock company of speculators and to this information there remained but to be added the intelligence "that the grave of James Madison, the father of our federal constitution, and twice President of the republic, cannot now be recognised!" Were it necessary to add to our self-reproach we might advert to the present dilapidated condition of Monticello and the grave of Jefferson to the marks of violence and Vandalism which disfigured the tomb of Gen. Harrison : to the melancholy fact that a merchant of New York has saved the resting place of the mother of George Washington from oblivion, and that the modest little monument which encloses the ashes of the "Father of his Country" was patriotically furnished by a marble cutter of Philadelphia, whose advertisement, (if our recollection is not at fault ) is sculptured upon the sarcophagus itself. But without recalling these things, let us hope that all such cases of deplorable neglect heretofore may be redeemed by a proper degree of respect for the illustrious dead of the nation bereafter.

In the middle ages republican Rome knew of no more glorious certainty for exciting patriotism, valor and intellectuality, than in the granting bright garlands and substantial rewards to the living : whilst artistic, emblomatic, and never-lading marble, was voted to the meritorious, the celebrated dead; and if Renie in the age of barbarism could look beyond the present, and could desire to bequeath for the admiration of eternity names which her nationality and pride would not allow her to neglect or forget, how much more does it beboove us to follow the example she set us, and for the future, at any rate, save ourselves from the chance of a statement that the tomb of our President-none of whom the nation delighted to honor-cannot be recognised in the

mass of weeds that surround it. Indulging in the belief that national ingratitude is a sin of deeper dye than personal forgetfulness of benefits, we bring the matter prominently forward on a day so fully dedicated as the Fourth of July to national rejoicing, and possibly the temper and feeling of that multitude who assemble to raise their voices in honor of the republic, and to express their satisfaction at the visible effect of efforts at first pigmy yet afterwards gigantic, and resulting in our present happiness and strength, may suggest some plan as the means of saving from reproach a country which has need of great men, and which at any rate is capable of decreeing a re. cognizable and permanent resting place for their lifeless bodies.

If one voice be wanting to proclaim the necessity for bestowing honor where honor is due. and for transmitting to eternity historical monuments of America's greatest men, we will raise it, and at the same time indulge in the anticipation that the words we utter will, far and

wide, find many an echo in the hearts of those who, whilst conscious of their apathy, have hitherto been worse than deaf to the urgent pleadings of the dead.

tempted Arrest of the Mate of the Her-

A most important principle of international and maritime law is involved in the case of the mate of the steamship Hermann, which will be found in another column. The facts are briefly these. In November last a difficulty, which ended in blows, took place on board the Hermann, in the port of Southampton, between Mr. Venus, the mate of that vessel, and a French waiter, shipped at Bremen. The latter having been placed in irons by the captain, sent ashore at Southhampton, and discharged from the ship, applied for and obtained from the authorities of that port a warrant against the mate. With this warrant policemen boarded the Hermann in the stream, an hour or two before she sailed, and demanded the surrender of Mr. Venus. Captain Higgins stated that he could not, at that time, dispense withhis services-that in case of his own illness the mate was the only person competent to navigate the ship-that were the vessel to sail without him, and any accident to occur to himself, the insurance would be lost-and formally refused to comply with the demand of the police. In this resolution he was confirmed by the opinion of Mr. Croskey, United States Consul, who informed the bearers of the warrant that the mate would not be surrendered. The police then went ashore, and the Hermann sailed, with Mr. Venus on board.

The occurrence has given rise to a voluminous correspondence—a portion of which we publish elsewhere-between Mr. Ingersoll, the British Secretary of State, Mr. Croskey, and the local authorities at Southampton. Our Consul takes the ground that the magistrates at Southampton had no jurisdiction over an offence committed on board an American ship; and further -founding himself on the well-known principle, that a ship's deck is to all intents and purposes the soil of the country whose flag she carriesdenies the right of the British police to board the Hermann'and arrest one of her officers. On these two issues Mr. Croskey has the misfortune to differ entirely both from the United States and the British authorities of State. Mr. Everett was clearly of opinion that the facts charged against the mate by the waiter, "if correctly stated, not only justified but required the interference of the authorities" [at Southampton:] and that "if, when the police boarded the ship, she was within the local jurisdiction of England, all attempt to resist them was unlawful, and would form a just matter of complaint on the part of the British government." Lord Palmerston, in like manner, considered "that Mr. Croskey was wrong in disputing the jurisdiction of the magistrates, as it was clear, and universally admitted, that a merchant vessel of one country within the waters of another was as fully liable to the laws of that country as if the ship was high and dry on her shores.'

The matter of the arrest ended, as such affairs generally do, in smoke. The mate surrendered himself on his return to stand his trial; but no presecutor was forthcoming, and the case was dismissed the magistrates contenting themselves with presuming that "there was some misapprehension on the part of Mr. Croskey." But the practical result of the case is the establishment of a principle which shipowners and shipmasters would do well to bear in mind.

It is now settled, so far as the concurrent epinions of two foreign governments can settle a point of international law, that where an officer of an American vessel is charged with committing an offence on board that vessel while she lies in a foreign port, the ship may be boarded by the police of the port, the officer arrested and carried on shore, and the vessel deprived of his services for the voyage. Most of our readers are acquainted with the general principle of maritime law, that vessels at sea are held to be part and parcel of the country to which they belong, and that they are subject to her jurisdiction alone, or, as Napoleon epigrammatically phrased it. that partout où est le drapeau, là est là patrie. Our resistance of England's pretended right of search, and our subsequent vindication of the inviolability of our merchant navy, were based on this principle. But it only applies to vessels at sea, beyond any territorial jurisdiction. When a ship once enters foreign waters the municipal code overrides the international law, and she becomes, as Lord Palmerston says, as clearly subject to the jurisdiction of the country in whose waters she is as if she were high and dry on the shore. Hence it was that, when the men of the Sardinian frigate San Giovanni infringed our laws, our police were entitled to pursue the offender on board the foreign vessel, and insist on his surrender. By the case of the Hermann the point is placed in a still clearer light. The offence of the Sardinians was committed on shore : that of the mate of the Hermann on board his ship, while lying in the port of Southampton. But so far as the question of jurisdiction is concerned the cases are parallel, and, as will be seen by Mr. Ingersoll's letter, there is no disposition on the part of our government to quarrel with this interpretation of the law.

Still it must be obvious to all that such an understanding may lead to grave inconveniences. Ocean mail steamers are bound to sail on the day fixed under heavy penalties. As the law stands, any rascal may make an affidavit and obtain a warrant against the captain or mate of one of our steamers just as she is on the point of leaving Liverpool or Southampton, and so place the vessel under the alternative of sailing without an indispensable officer, or delaying her departure at a ruinous expense. The same thing may occur here with respect to one of the Cunard vessels. Zeal on the part of a consul-like Mr. Croskey may lead to unpleasant alter-cations, and disturb the friendly feeling existing between the two countries. It is obviously necessary that foreign vessels should not be suffered to play the part of harbors of refuge for malefactors; but wisdom dictates the policy of narrowing the list of cases in which they can be boarded by police to as few as possible. two-penny assault case is assuredly not one requiring an exercise of such delicate powers Would it not be possible to establish a regulation at the great ocean ports under which the officer entrusted with the warrant should be authorized to receive bail for the due appearance of the officer accused on the return of the vessel? As commerce and civilization advance the strict requirements of the law necessarily submit to many relaxations; and this, it seems to us, is precisely a case in which the dictum strictissimi juris should be made to yield to the necessities of trade and the public interest. We have, in truth, yet to learn that the rules of the maritime law which govern these case have fallen under the notice of our Secretary of State; to suggest that he consider the expediency of modifying their tenor before we are sure that he knows of their existence might be premature. But should the onerous task of dividing the spoils leave him a spare moment for other duties, we respectfully recommend this branch of our laws to his careful study.

The Consular System of the United States. The modern office of consul first originated in Italy, about the middle of the twelfth century. The commercial relations of the Venetians and Genoese republics with various other countries, barbarous and civilized, rendered the establish ment of foreign consuls necessary, whose duties it should be to look after the commercial and political interests of the governments they re-

Other governments, as their commerce be came extended, found it necessary to adopt the consular system. England, as her trade became enlarged, at an early period, followed the example of Italy. France also adopted the system, followed by other countries, until at the present time there is no civilized government without its consular representatives scattered over the world.

There is no official service more important than that rendered by consuls to their governments when properly discharged. Their offices are threefold :- First, to look after the shipping and commercial interests of their governments; secondly, to keep them posted regarding all political movements of importance; thirdly, to note all improvements of importance, whether in inventions, mechanics, or discoveries or improvements in the arts, and especially in agriculture, &c., accounts of which should be recorded, and transmitted to their governments. They should also thoroughly understand the political and physical character of their own country, and be fully posted as to its statistics, resources, &c., so that they might be able to answer questions promptly, and to hold up the good points of their country to the admiration of others, and thereby gain esteem and confidence.

Scarcely any two States have adopted precisely the same consular system. That of England is, no doubt, established on the most extensive and efficient scale, yet it is in some re-

spects extremely defective. Among them all that of the United States is the worst. We hang to a system which was imperfectly organized in 1792, just after the adoption of the constitution by thirteen comparatively poor and feeble States. In 1792 the whole cotton crop of the United States only reached 357 bales. Whitney's saw-gin was not invented until 1794, which increased the crop of 1794-'95 to 3.750 bales. In 1792 we were unable to pay salaries to consuls. The consular fees at Liverpool were insignificant, while those at Havre and Havana were not worth having. Indeed, but few American consuls were sent abroad, and we had to rely upon the services of a few friendly foreign merchants, among whom was Mr. Fitzpatrick, the father of the present Empress of France, at Malaga, in Spain. In 1803, fifty years ago, Congress passed an act amplifying the previous law of 1792, but which did not change the very serious defects of the old. Since that time to the present no other law has been enacted. The imperfections of the system have grown into monstrous grievances, and the whole rendered more or less useless, or positively injurious, as far as the highest interest of

the country is concerned-

In the past fifty years the country has expanded into thirty-one States, with a population of about twenty-five millions. The crop of cotton, from a few hundred bales, has increased to one of over three millions. Almost everything has changed. Even State constitutions have been remodelled, and vast territories cultivated, but the wretched consular system of 1803 remains just where the law of that year left it. All attempts to remodel or improve it have failed. If the system is bad, the mode of filling consular appointments is still worse, and grossly reprehensible. Qualifications are rarely thought of by any administration. The extent of assumed party services by applicants have generally appeared to be the sole test of qualifications. A man who has performed dirty work in local or State elections-a man without political honesty, or the sincere respect or confidence of the community who knows little of his own country and less of those at a distance, whose education and pursuits have been of a nature to unfit him for the duties of a consul, who knows comparatively little and cares less for the laws of nations or of trade, is ignorant of all languages but that of his mother tongue, and of all sciences and arts but those of the village pettifogger or pothouse orater, and reckless of all improvements save those adapted to the winning an office-no sooner does his party triumph than he is first to claim his reward. Not fit for any responsible office at home, he is thought good enough for a consul, and is forthwith despatched to represent the country abroad -- to watch over the commercial interests of our merchants. and to elevate the character and dignity of our country by the superior example of his profound knowledge, integrity, and industry. plain English, to injure our commerce, disgust his countrymen travelling abroad, and to lower his country and people in the eyes of all en-

lightened foreigners. In the last fifty years Liverpool has grown to pay our consul in fees nine to ten thousand dollars per annum, and Havana about as much. These offices are generally bestowed on political partizans, for their services, while other consulates, in many respects scarcely less equal in commercial and political importance, afford fees inadequate to support respectable persons in office, and are either filled by foreigners or some politician who is incapable of doing anything at home. Or, perchance, some American factor residing abroad, is found willing to receive the title as a means of promoting his private interest. In brief, the whole system is a jumble of absurdities, disgraceful to the great and growing country which tolerates it, and unworthy of the age in which we

The magnitude of our growth, of our shipping and commerce, of our territorial expansion, of foreign intercourse and onward progress, demand the complete and radical overthrow of the obsolete rubbish at the past centory and the adoption of a new and expanded system better suited to our new position among the nations of the world. We have, under Providence, a great mission to perform. We have to hold forth the principles of our free institutions to the down-trodden people of the world. Our colors must be unfurled on our outer walls, and nailed to the signal mast of

We must have able, true-hearted ministers of our faith, to represent both our pecuniary and political interests in foreign lands, whether savage or civilized, and if Executives will appoint disqualified persons to go abroad the Senate should not besitate to reject them.

The only episodes witnessed in our consular system are to be found in the circulars directed to our consuls regarding routine local duties, and personal etiquette or deportment, with pecu-

liarity of dress, &c. Some of these circulars regarding dress are very curious. The following was issued by the Department of State on the

Sth of August, 1815:—

The consular uniform prescribed in the standing consular instructions is abolished, and the following substituted, viz:—Single breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and ten navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape; four on each cloth, with standing cape or collar, and ten navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape; four on each hip and the folds; two on each side in the centre, and one on each side of the same at the lower extremity of the skirts.

The front, (from the cape down to the lower extremity of the skirts,) cuffs, capes, and pocket flaps, to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine composed of olive leaves, and the button holes to be worked with gold thread. The button holes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed two inches in any part.

Vest and smallclothes of white, and navy buttons; the former to have ten in front and four under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, a small-sword, and shoes and buckles are to worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loup, gold tassels, and black cockade with gold eagle in the centre; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and the shoe and knee buckles, are to be gold, otherwise gilt. 8th of August, 1815:-

gold, otherwise gilt.

Of all this, Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, in his circular to our consuls, dated at the Department of State, June 1, 1853, makes short work. He says, that-

All the instructions heretofore issued from this de All the instructions heretofore issued from this department, in relation to consular uniforms, are hereby revoked. Neither the propriety nor the utility of any regulation on this subject is perceived. No law prescribes it to such officers at home—no usage warrants any such mere external distinction, and it could not be assumed by functionaries at home without offence to public taste.

We shall proceed hereafter to show the importance attached to the consular office by Eng land, and the extent and character of qualifica tions deemed requisite to enable a person to discharge the duties appertaining to the same. By this means we shall see how far similar qualifications are regarded by our government, and how very deficient our system is compared to that of other countries.

Now FOR IT.-General Almonte, Santa Anna's especial protegé and favorite, and his newly appointed Minister to Washington, has arrived there, and will probably be presented to-day to the President and his Cabinet on or before the reception of the people at the White House. Now for it. Heretofore the Mexicans have beaten our diplomatists all hollow. We shall watch with great solicitude and anxiety for the beginning, the progress, and conclusion of the negotiations upon Mexican affairs between Almonte and Gov. Marcy. We recommend our Premier to don the old continental costume of Ben Franklin-a broad shad-bellied coat, very long waistcoat, short tight breeches, neatly patched, and those blue yarn stockings-and set too with the cool, discriminating good sense and sagacity of the old Doctor, and then we shall succeed in frustrating the machinations of all our enemies, open and disguised, domestic and foreign, in Mexico, without a resort to arms. Gen. Almonte left Washington in 1845 because his functions as a diplomat were cut short by a casus belli. We have now a similar occasion for just such another disturbance. But we rely upon our Premier to bring us out of it by good writing instead of hard fighting. The web of our Mexican affairs is complex and difficult of disentanglement without breaking the thread of peace; but perhaps our Premier can do it. Perhaps not. We must wait, and Wall street must be patient. The arrival of Gen. Almonte is something. For the rest, we can only urge upon our Premier the diplomacy of Franklin, as well as his old clothes. Keep

Nor all Jolly.-The squads of poor whig clerks who have been turned adrift from the executive departments at Washington, and from the custom house in New York, within the last ten days, will not, perhaps, feel as jolly on this "our glorious Fourth" as the hards and softs who have succeeded to their places. But let all concerned bear in mind that their bad luck will not be retrieved by a reckless frolic. All persons inclined that way, "ins" and "outs," should remember that "the glorious Fourth" is followed by the melancholy headache fifth. Don't forget the fifth.

A Good Beginning.—The proclamation of Postmaster Fowler, which we published yester. day, regulating the letter carrier's duties, and defining their respective districts in the city, is a pretty good beginning. Now let him jog the memory of the Postmaster General, and Mr. Nesbitt, the contractor, with regard to those stamped envelopes, and in relation to the repeated mail failures, particularly on the great Southern mail line south of Washington. We shall expect Mr. Fowler to aid us and the Postmaster General in perfecting, as far as possible, the whole letter and newspaper transportation of the United States. The New York Postmaster can do much in this great enterprise, and much vet remains undone.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned last Saturday. All the laws to regulate the sale of liquor were postponed. We have come to the conclusion that our Legislature will do the same thing. Is the country safe?

EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY .- Those of our readers EUROPEAN THERMARING AGENCY.—Those of our residers who have occasion to transact business through any of the European telegraph lines are referred to Mr. Hunter's advertisement, in a rother column, for valuable information. Mr. Hunter has, as we have the best reason to know, unequalized facilities for transacting the business to which be is srepsed, and having employed him, in connection with the morning journals of this city, for about eighteen menths past, as our general European correspondent, we know him to be faithful and diligant in whatever he undertakes.—Courier and Enquirer.

We add our testimony to that of the Courier and Enquirer in behalf of Mr. Hunter's fidelity and dillgence, and feel confident that those who employ him will have every reason to be satisfied with his

Talk on 'Change.

'Change was thinly attended on Saturday, it being the eve of the national holiday, and transactions in most ar-ticles of trade were rather limited. The sales of cotton were 1,200 bales, without alteration in quotations. bacco continued firm, with sales of 300 a 400 hhds., at full prices. Telegraphic despatches were received from Keotucky, stating that there had been no rain to do any good. and that the prospects of the crops were as unpromising

Many of the merchants who resided up town spoke of the severity of the hail storm; the lumps of ice were the largest they had ever seen fall from the clouds; and were it not that the accounts were corroborated by such a multitude of unimpeachable witnesses they would ap pear incredible. The wonder was that greater injury had not resulted from the storm. The wind came first then a comparative calm followed, when the hail fell almost perpet dicularly. Hence, while a great many houses had the skylights broken, the panes in side windows gen-

There were serious complaints made by a number of merchants against the new United Stares envelopes, on account of their being stamped with Mr. G. F. Nesbitt's name and residence, and at the very point where the private seal of these using them should appear. Thus on receiving a letter in one of these envelopes and looking for the seal, a person might imagine that it had come from Mr. Nesbitt, the worthy stationer of Ne .. Yerk, and manufacturer of the government cavelopes It was said that the private seal of letters afforded as isdex to their authors and place of mailing them and that lost or misplaced letters could thus be returned to their proper onners without being opened. In the precent case, the place of sealing being covered with Mr. Nerbitt's name and place of residence, such letters might

would never use the envelopes thus stamped with Mr. Nesbit's or any other person's name. Others said that Nesbit's or any other person's name. Uthers if they did use them they would erase the private stamp or cover it with a seal. None could discover any good by this private stamp. Some purpose to be answered by this private stamp. Some considered that if the department had authorised such a liberty it was a gross error, and would defeat the utility of the stamps to the public. If Mr. Neshiti was to be benefited by the sale of them he would find it to his interest to remove all private marks from the en-velopes. The United States stamps on them were beauifully and elegantly executed, and were ereditable to the manufacturer, and sincere regret was expressed that their utility was so seriously marred, if not destroyed, by the private stamp referred to. It was hoped the difficulty would be rectified, either by Mr. Nesbitt himself, or by the Post Office department, and at once.

It appeared that the German merchant previously referred to as being unable to obtain the interest on his coupon bonds issued by the city of Albany at the Bank of New York, on Friday, handed them to a netary for protest. This functionary, on hunting round, received the money at Duncan, Sherman, & Co.'s, and handed it over to the merchant on the same afternoon. It was presumed from this fact that the city of Albany had changed their agents in New York for paying its interest,

be sent to him instead of their authors. We heard at large number of merchants declare that their houses

The Crystal Palace.

which was customary in all such cases.

and had failed to apprise the public of the fact, either through the Bank of New York, or the public prints,

PROGRESS OF THE WORK—MORE ARTICLES FOR EX-HIBITION. During the past week the workmen seem to have led their exertions, the dome is rapidly approaching completion, and the decorations of the ceilings and railings, &c., will be finished in two weeks at the atmost. The bronzing of the exterior requires but a few days to complete; and the additional structure in the cear, for the working and stationary machinery, it is expected, will be ready nearly a week before the spening of the exhibition. This building will extend the whole length of the rear, from Fortieth to Forty second streets, and, with the exception of a portion of the second story, which is reserved for a gallery of paintings, will be mainly occupied by the machinery. The boiler will be placed in a brick building in process of erection on the north side of Fortieth street, from which the steam will be conveyed in pipes or conductors running under ground. The

gallery designed for the paintings will be admirably

adapted for the purpose, and will, we have no doubt, form one of the most attractive features of the whele ex-

hibition. It will be four hundred and fifty feet in length,

by twenty-one in width, and the light will be so dis-

posed as to give the best effect to the paintings. A part

of the first story, we should state, has been set apart for

a refreshment asloon, which will be fitted up in a style corresponding with the general appearance of the Among the many thousands of beautiful specimens of human inventions which will be exhibited, the following is particularly deserving of notice:—One full battery, United States service pattern, executed with such perfection that it must prove a most terrible engine of de-struction. This battery consists of one six pennd gun-earriage, one caleson, one battery wagos, and one travelling forge, with all its necessary implements, equipments, and stores, completed for service in the field, either for light or heavy artillery; it was brought yesterday to the

Crystal Palace, having been forwarded by Major John

Watervliet Arsenal : the carriages are all from the best

specimens of Massechusetts oak, and are beautifully var-

There is also a mountain howitzer carriage, with all its implements, packs, saddles, and complete harness; the guns will be brought in a few days, and have been fursished by Mr. James T. Amos, of Cabotsville, Mass.

In the French department they are working with great assiduity; many of the exhibitors have come over with their goods. Some glass cases from France are already up, and to morrow the general opening of cases and box in this division will begin.

The stone statue purporting to represent Daniel Webster by Mr. Carew, of London, was raised yesterday.

The following additional works of arts from Italy were brought to the Crystal Palace, from the Custom House,

PROM TUSCANY.

1. An oil painting representing Christopher Columbus; by Antonio Pucciasili, from Florance.

2. An oil painting representing the ancient fete of the Calcude of May; by Ferdinando Folchi.

3. A marble statuse representing a child sleeping, or the sleep of innocence; by Frofessor & Dupre.

4. A marble figure representing a boy; by Louis Magi.

5. An oil painting representing the holy women at the grave of Christ; by Guiseppe Bellucci.

David appeasing Saul's anger; by the same.

6. A marble mantle piece, statuary style; by Francesco Pacchiani.

acchiani.

To. co. representing Aurora, as painted by Guido Reni.

A collection of chalcedonian stones —Enrico Bosi.

7. Three mosaic tables, a single one worth £383.

A mosaic table of pierra dura.

Two large pillers of oriental granite.

A chaptrel and basis of purple colored marble.

Two vases and stands of oriental alabaster.

Two large marble liens, cycles from Cay. Canova.

One bust of young Augustus.

One bust of Sapho.

Mesale ware.
Oriental alabester ware.
A large marble cup, representing Tripodecus alaim.
Two large Forto-venere marble column with their The magnificent models of our Saviour and the twelve

Apostles, by the great Danish sculptor, Thorwaldson, have all been placed upon their pedestals. As works art it is almost superfluous to state that they will stand pre eminent among all. The figure of Christ, which is three or four feet taller than any of the others. is the most perfect that can be conceived, and conveys a truer idea of the personal attributes of the Saviour than any painting we have ever seen. He is represented with outstretched hands, as if in the act of blessing-the head rlightly inclined. It is imposible to obtain a true impression of the exquisite beauty and perfection of this work of art from a passing glance; you must contemplate it for a quarter of au hour at east, and recall to your mind the divine character and mission of Christ, before you can fully realize the various merits of this great master piece. The apostles are placed on smaller pedestals, and are ranged in the form of a semi-circle. The whole is surrounded by a boarded ferce, the interior of which, we understand, will be lined with binck velvet, sgainst which the figures will appear to greater advantage than they can be seen at present. The following works of Thorwaldesn will also be exhibited:—

hibited:—
Cupid awaking Psyche—a bas relief.
Cupid and Bacchus—bas relief.
Christ Blessing the Little Children—bas relief.
The Blessed Virgin, the Infant Christ, and St. John-bas relief.

John Baptising Christ in the Jordan—bas relief. The Three (

Venus-statue. Mercury-statue. All of there are under the eare of Mr. Beek, who is a pupil of Thorwaldsen, and who brought them from Denmark.

The Law Courts in July. The trial terms of our law courts have adjourned for

he usual summer vacation, but the various chambers and special terms of each court will be held as usual by one Judge. This day being the Fourth of July will be observed as a holiday throughout all the law departments of the City Hall. The Supreme Court Circuits have both adjourned with-

out date. No further trials will be heard in these branches until the first Monday in September; the special term for trials and arguments has also adjourned sine die, and there will be no other special term for trials until the first Monday in September. The special term for motions only will be held every Saturday; but no motions will be heard until September, excepting such as will not admit of postponement. Judge Edwards will attend at chambers during the present month, and Judge Edmonds during the month of August. The hours of business at chembers during those months will be from 9 to 11 A. ) The trial terms of the Superior Court have adjourned to October, when the calendar of causes for trial will be continued as the calendar of Nevember and December terms and be taken up at the commencement of those terms respectively, at the place where the court leaves off at the close of the term immediately preceding. Causes not no-ticed for trial at the October term, and such as are during that term put off for the term, or called, or passed, may he noticed for the November or December term. Hereaf ter all notes of issue for the general special, and tria terms, must be filed with the clerk eight days before the commencement of the first day of the succeeding term. The general term of this court for hearing appeals for nonunarated motions will be held during Thursday, 28th of July, Sa'urday, 27th of August, and Wednesday, 14th of September.

The trial term of the Court of Common Pleas is adjourn ed to September, but special term, for trial of Issues of law and for motions, will be held at chambers by Judge Laly during the months of July and August

In accordance with the usual and established practice, she Grand Jury will be surpanentled in the chart of Go-neral Pearlons to morrow. To-day is the regular day for